

sis of the urine; whereas the microscopic examination of the cellular elements found in a pathological specimen of urine and the bacteriology are in for a brief consideration. A very signal service has been rendered by the decided manner in which it is once more stated that a microscopic examination of the cellular elements is no ear-mark of the location of the disease in the kidney, pelves, ureter, or bladder.

In regard to tubercle bacilli, insufficient stress has been laid upon the need of repeated search for these in a urine in which they are suspected, and the teaching that urine injected into the abdomen of a guinea-pig will, if it react, contain tubercle bacilli, is not precise, since that animal must first be proven healthy by a previous injection of tuberculin, and then the urine must not be overladen with pus organisms, for, if these predominate, the animal will succumb to septic poisoning.

There is no gainsaying that staining gonococci with methylene blue or Jenness stain is easiest, but it certainly is not paramount to the Gram stain, which latter, as given in a modified form, tends to confusion.

The remainder of the work is devoted to an examination of the fæces, a hitherto unexplored field. As stated in the preface, this share of the work is a compilation of scattered writings, but largely made possible by a perusal of the monograph of the German investigators, Schmidt and Strassburger.

MARTIN W. WARE.

ACUTE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. By WILLIAM M. WELCH, M.D., and JAY F. SCHAMBERG, A.B., M.D., Philadelphia. Pp. 781. Fully illustrated. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co, 1905.

The present volume is the result of observations made at the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia during the past thirty-five years, among which are the records of 9000 cases of smallpox, a similar number of scarlet fever, and 10,000 of diphtheria. A

text of 642 pages is used in the discussion of these three diseases alone.

The history of each disease has been carefully reviewed by the authors, and forms the introduction of each contribution. Among the diseases treated other than the above are chicken-pox, measles, rubella, and typhus fever.

The subject-matter is comprehensive, easily readable, and not confused. The treatment of the many complications of each disease is gone into in detail, and will prove especially welcome to the general practitioner.

The illustrations are profuse and very commendable, in several instances series of photographs show the successive stages of the various diseases, and also those with which they might be confounded,

JAMES TAFT PILCHER.

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UEBER KNOCHEN ARTERIEN mittelst Röntgen Aufnahmen injizierter Knochen und ihre Bedeutung für einzelne pathologische Vorgänge am Knochensysteme. Von Prof. Dr. E. LEXER und Dr. KULIGER und Dr. WOLFG. TURK, Volontär-Assistenten der Königlichen Chirurgischen Universität's Klinik Sr. Excellenz. von Bergmann, Berlin, Mit 22 Stereoscopischen Bilder, u. 3 Tafeln. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1904.

The funds of Countess Bose were used to defray the expenses of the costly experiments, the valuable results of which are presented us in this monograph.

The blood was first washed out of the bones by the injection of physiological salt solution into the carotids, and this followed up by the injection of mercury rubbed up with turpentine. In adults the injections were made successively into the main artery of each extremity. The injection of the plexus of the blood-vessels of the periosteum and joint capsules was so dense in the radiographs taken as to obscure the arrangement of blood-vessels in